

to be five hands operating between Durango and Torreon.

News received of the robbery of the Penoles Mining Company, says that a band of raiders, probably part of the gaudy band made the descent upon the Santa Inez ranch on Saturday night, entered the mining camp of the company at Penoles, several kilometers away from the town, and carried off a large quantity of dynamite and several horses and mules. The Penoles Mining Company is a German concern worth many millions of dollars. A carload of dynamite has been received by the American Smelting and Refining Company at Velardeña, which relieves the security of powder in that camp. Another shipment of the same quantity has been made to Sierra Mojada.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, March 30.—The revolution has spread to points in the State of San Luis Potosi. One band of rebels numbering more than 300 men is operating near Matamoros, where there are large American mining and smelting interests. Federal troops were sent from here on a special train to protect the town from capture.

Advices from Toluca give an account of the execution of Trinidad Conde, a well known citizen of that section, who was caught making an attack upon the railroad. The death penalty was imposed and carried out in accordance with the new law suspending the presidential guarantees. The captors of Conde were in doubt regarding putting the law into effect and they reported to Gen. Gonzalez, the Governor of the State, who directed that the law be carried out. The trial of Conde lasted only a couple of hours and the sentence of death was passed. He received the decree with complete indifference.

The execution of the sentence was carried out in the public cemetery, the condemned man marching to the place of execution with firm step and making no plea for mercy.

AMERICAN IN CHAINS.

Nogales Man Arrested on Charge of Mexican Woman Spy—List of Prisoners.

NOGALES, ARIZ., March 30.—Arrested on the Mexican side of the line, Abraham Saleeby, an American citizen and merchant of this city, has been taken in chains to Hermosillo, the capital of the State. Saleeby's friends made strenuous efforts to prevent his being taken to the interior and American Consul Dye is said to have been assured by Mexican officials that the American citizen was left in Nogales, Sonora. The specific charge against Saleeby is not known but it is said a woman spy heard him plotting with insurgents to supply arms to the insurgents.

EL PASO, March 30.—The names of the Americans held as prisoners of war at Casas Grandes, Mex., by the Federales were made public today. Although they have been in jail since March 6, their identity was only revealed to-day when Col. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, commanding the Federales, told the press. Two of the men are New Yorkers and three are from California. The list is:

Sidney Severs, care B. E. Severs, 337 West 115th street, New York.

Joe Murry, care Thomas Lowery, 341 East Forty-third street, New York.

F. C. Fowler, 2548 South Jennings avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.

Alfred Franke, 904 Stafford street, Santa Ana, Cal.

James H. Jones, Duluth, Minn.

Floyd O. Martin, 259 Navajo street, Denver, Col.

Ben D. Hemenway, Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. C. Carlton, Williams, Ariz.

Ferdinand Lieber, Mainz-on-the-Rhine, Germany.

Fred Oberbuscher, Eagles Kirche, Germany.

J. W. Grabham, Oklahoma City, rural route No. 1.

R. P. Lee, McKinnick, Cal.

John Harrison, care Richard Pater, Del Rio, Tex.

C. H. Rice, 1747 Bush street, San Francisco.

William Current, Elick, Okla., box 42.

Robert Bruce Jacoby, 2016 North Central avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

The list of native prisoners held by the Federales in the frequent reports that there was a woman fighting in the ranks of the insurgents alongside of the Americans and Mexicans. Her name is given as Mrs. Petronia Vazquez, and she is said to be the wife of one of the officers of Madero's army. She is said to have fought bravely in the trenches during the battle and was wounded before being taken prisoner.

FOR TRADITIONAL JUDAISM.

Congregation B'Nai Beshurun Welcomes Rabbi Magnes as Its New Minister.

A minor strain ran through the letters read and the addresses delivered last night in the synagogue B'Nai Beshurun, at Madison avenue and East Sixty-fifth street. The congregation welcomed as their new minister the Rev. Dr. Judah Leon Magnes, who was formerly associate rabbi at Temple Emanu-El and retired because that congregation was not in sympathy with his views on a return to the traditional standards of Judaism.

How to create an inspiring Jewish life for those who wish to remain Jews; how to provide for the "remnant youth" that has its face turned toward the sciences of Judaism and protect the young people from the influences of neo-paganism and materialism are the issues that the synagogue must face, according to the letters and speeches last night. Dr. Magnes believes that historic Judaism is essential if Judaism is to live at all.

His plan is to make the synagogue B'Nai Beshurun the centre of New York conservative Judaism. "We are contemplating plans for making our organization a living synagogue," said the rabbi in part.

We are also considering the spread of our influence into different sections of the city. We hope that by next fall we may be able to carry out some of our plans. We are in hopes that the general principles may meet with such ready acceptance that our institution will be looked upon by the Jews of New York city as a Jewish centre.

There are to-day two kinds of Jews: Those who want more and those who want less of Judaism. The greatest problem which the Jews must meet is how to create for those who want to remain Jews a wholesome, satisfying, inspiring Jewish life.

The Hebrew language is another of the original distinctive features of the Jewish people. Can you conceive of an Englishman not understanding the Shakespeare in the original or of a cultivated Catholic ignorant of his Latin prayers? No more can you imagine a self-conscious, creative, independent Jewish people ignorant of the classic tongue in which its lawgivers and prophets, its singers and scholars have spoken.

The Jewish dietary laws too have brought strength and purity to generations of Jews, but they serve also as a constant reminder to every Jew, saying to him you can and should be good friends with your neighbors, colleagues in business and in all good and noble work, but have a care lest this minority community of Jews be swallowed up in the great mass of the nations.

To sum up, we believe in the God of Israel, we believe in the Torah of Israel, we believe in the people Israel, in its preservation, its unity, its spiritual power, its hopes, we believe in maintaining the Jewish Sabbath, the Hebrew language, the dietary laws and the Oriental synagogue. The elements of Jewish life are thus given—elements of originality, power, inspiration, purity in the position of creating out of these elements a new Jewish life and of bringing to this new Jewish life all that we possess of mind and of heart.

Another speaker was Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia. He said that the fact that the Jewish people have maintained their existence is the miracle of history, and made a plea for the observance and preservation of the Sabbath. Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. Schechter of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati and Rabbi W. H. Brown of the Temple Beth Shalom of New York.

Buy a Health Insurance Policy by drinking Still Rock Water

As delightful as a beverage as it is useful as a remedy for Stomach, Kidney, and Uric Acid Complaints

DE LA BARRA SNUBS MADEROS

ISNT GOING TO HAVE PEACE POWWOW WITH THEM.

Says He Knows Nothing About Them as He Hurries On to Mexico—San Antonio Junta Very Quiet as New Minister's Train Passes—Peace Near, However.

SAN ANTONIO, March 30.—Señor Francisco de la Barra, hurrying from Washington to the city of Mexico to assume his place as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the emergency Cabinet recently created by President Diaz, passed through San Antonio before breakfast this morning. While the engines were being changed on his train, he said that he believed there would be peace in Mexico in a few days.

At the same time Señor de la Barra said he knew nothing about peace overtures between the Madero family and representatives of the Federal Government either at Chihuahua, as reported, or any other place. He scouted the rumor that he himself was to join Señor Limantour at Monterrey and to act with him as a joint commissioner to treat with the Maderos. By implication he allowed it to be known that so far as his information carried no member of the Madero family, nor all of them, could be considered arbiters of peace or continued war in Mexico.

When the train over the International Line pulled into the San Antonio station at 8:45 o'clock this morning there was a small knot of people, including various civil functionaries and organizations, on the platform. Col. F. A. Chapa of the military staff of Gov. Coquit; Enrique Ornelas, the Mexican Consul here, and a representative of the Mayor of San Antonio were in this group.

Though the time was brief, Señor de la Barra consented to answer some of the questions put to him by the newspaper correspondents gathered at the steps of his car. When they asked him if he was going to be one of the peace commissioners to treat with the Madero family he said:

"I know nothing about the Maderos except what I have read in the newspapers in the last few days. I am certainly not going to represent my government in any negotiations with them."

"Do you know of any pending peace negotiations with members of the Madero family or with any other representatives of the Maderists in the field," was another question.

"I do not," was the answer.

"I am going straight to the city of Mexico," Señor de la Barra said in answer to other questions. "While I do not wish to discuss present conditions in Mexico yet I have a strong belief that peace is but a few days off."

When asked upon what he based this belief he smiled and said he could not enter into details. He would not say with whom peace would be negotiated if with others than the Maderos. He said he preferred, aside from what he had just said as to peace, to confine himself to a little statement he had prepared. This was in part as follows:

"The Mexican people comprehend the necessity for more vigorous action each day toward national unity, the holding of a common weal of peace, justice and progress. With regard to the relations between the United States and Mexico they are most cordial and sincerely friendly, for the political current of both is founded on the rules of modern diplomacy, which, having the double object of the defence of sovereignty and the vital interests of each, are founded wholly on virtue and justice. The relations of myself, both personal and official, with President Taft and Secretary of State Knox, and with other high Government functionaries of the American Administration, let me affirm, were most amicable. The personal qualities of President Taft can only evoke from me a very high eulogy."

There had been an expectation that the Maderos would be at the station ready to join Señor de la Barra and proceed to some distant point to open negotiations, but the members of the clan failed to materialize. There was not a sign of them. Consul Ornelas alone boarded the train with Señor de la Barra and returned with him fifty miles down the line, returning this afternoon.

After their statement of the terms of peace, the Maderos were to be released in the field, given two days ago, and yesterday's proclamation retreating the strength of the revolution, both of which fragments of literature are well calculated to hearten the starving insurgents. The Maderos lapsed into calm to-day. They only emerged to say that couriers were already on their way to the camp of Francisco I. Madero in Chihuahua carrying with them tentative peace proposals agreed upon between Señor Limantour and Francisco Madero, Sr., while they were both in New York ten days ago. That these proposals, necessarily broad and subject to compromise and revision, had been laid before President Diaz by Limantour they professed to believe, because they had read in the dismissal of the old reactionary Ministry the willingness of Diaz to meet the revolution half way.

"We have peace and better and it is nearly here," said Alfonso Madero this morning. "But neither my father nor my brother is capable of treating with representatives of the Diaz Government except indirectly. My brother, Francisco, the leader of the revolution, and his chief are the only ones that can determine whether or not the tentative proposals already made are such as to induce them to authorize further negotiations."

Indications were not wanting to-day that much that the Madero family had given out about the imminence of a parley between the Mexican Government and themselves looking toward the restoration of peace was intended for home consumption among the disaffected people in the northern rebellious States and possibly to serve as balloons wafted toward the city of Mexico.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the bid and asked prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.

MAY ELECT SENATOR TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

advantage of the split in the Democratic party. They know that they cannot elect any Republican, and they believe that if they can help the insurgents to win over the majority they will be doing a good political job. On only one fact is there unanimity of sentiment, and that is that the intolerable situation here during this week has been due entirely to the act of the majority in deserting William F. Sheehan, its candidate for ten weeks, for United States Senator.

The calling of the new caucus opened the door for all sorts of combinations and has created the bitterest feelings all around. It has led to universal discord. The caucus to consider the United States Senatorship was called for 10 o'clock this morning. It did not get together until shortly before 12 o'clock. Meantime Gov. Dix, Senator Big Tim Sullivan, Superintendent of Public Works Tremam, Senator Roosevelt, Senator Smith and Senator Wagner had a conference at the Executive Chamber. At that time it was believed that Senator Roosevelt and his friends would go into caucus provided they were given another list of Senatorial candidates. So they were graciously given the following list from which to elect a candidate: Isidor Straus, Martin H. Glynn, D. Cady Herriek, John D. Kernan, Martin W. Littleton, Herman Ridder, Supreme Court Justices Gerard, Dowling, Giegeich and McCall and ex-Supreme Court Justices Van Wyck and O'Brien and John N. Carlisle.

Senator Roosevelt and his brother-in-law scanned this list very carefully. They did not indicate a preference, but did indicate, however, a disposition to enter the caucus. They did not actually enter the caucus, they got to the doors, but by that time the caucus had adjourned and the joint Assembly was ready to take the usual ballot for Senator. The ballot was taken. The pairs of yesterday were in force to-day when a ballot for Senator was taken. There were fifty-five votes distributed as follows: W. F. Sheehan, 6; Augustus Van Wyck, 3; John D. Kernan, 12; Morgan J. O'Brien, 1; James Gerard, 1; William Sullivan, 1; B. Ellipse, 1; Isidor Straus, 9; D. Cady Herriek, 4; John N. Carlisle, 3; Martin W. Littleton, 3; Martin H. Glynn, 1; Chauncey M. Depew, 11. Total, 57.

Less than a quorum present. Assemblymen Fry, Cosad, O'Connor and Shortt and Senator Duhamel changed their votes to Mr. Straus. Assemblyman Chandler voted for Herriek and Assemblyman McDaniels for Carlisle. The result of the ballot was of no moment, but by Senator Wagner's orders the formal announcement of the result was held back for about half an hour. Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Merritt wanted to know the cause of the delay in making the announcement, and they were informed that it was hoped that if the joint Assembly adjourned until to-night the Democrats would be in a position to nominate and elect a senator to-night. It was the intention to have another caucus at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Merritt protested against any such procedure, insisting that a number of Republicans had left town, and for that matter a number of Democrats thought that the joint Assembly should go over until noon to-morrow. There was no further comment, and yet the Democrats believed that the insurgents were ready to go in to-day and help elect a Senator.

When Senator Roosevelt learned of the condition of affairs he declared that any disposition on the part of the insurgents to do business with the regulars was off on the ground that such an agreement applied to to-day only. The Roosevelt folks then got into communication with the Republicans again.

Nothing Senator Black of Kings county and a number of other Democrats who have remained utterly loyal to Mr. Sheehan had talks with Senator Roosevelt and the insurgents, and it would appear that Mr. Sheehan's friends spoke up very sharply to Senator Roosevelt, declaring that Mr. Sheehan hadn't had a fair deal from the start; that the new caucus was called for wide open discussion, but that Roosevelt and his friends had refused to enter the caucus. If half what is told to-night is true, Senator Roosevelt and his friends were very angrily spoken to.

Meantime Senator Roosevelt and his friends were again charged that they were in the hands of one man, Francis Lynde Stetson, and altogether the afternoon and evening witnessed many angry scenes. All the time, though, the insurgents were talking with the Republicans. Meantime there was another chapter of anger, for Senator Murthaugh, Senator Ferris, Senator Long and Dr. Bush were up in the air and ready almost to fight angrily a number of these men are strong Sheehan men. They declared that they were ready to walk out of to-morrow's caucus on the ground that Sheehan had been very shabbily treated by Charles F. Murphy, and was still being very shabbily treated by Mr. Murphy.

It would take a volume to tell of all the bickering and the disputes of the day. It is not remembered in the politics of the State when so many vitriolic sentiments have been expressed. The insurgents meantime went into their hide-down at the Hotel Hampton, and they revised the list of Senatorial candidates handed to them in the morning. The new list consisted of Straus, Littleton, Van Wyck, Gerard, Kernan, Dowling, Ridder, Parker, Herriek, Carlisle and Glynn. This list was intact at midnight to-night in Senator Roosevelt's house.

As a matter of fact, old hands at the political game here believe that Senator Roosevelt and his friends are, in the phrase of the day, stringing Mr. Murphy. They would not deceive even the stringing business, as it is called, is going a pretty good long way.

Several of the insurgents said to-night that had they their way they would elect the Democratic joint caucus to-morrow morning, on the promise from Mr. Murphy that they would not be trapped to the name of Sheehan, and that if a candidate for Senator was nominated from the list of eleven candidates just given the Republicans would not vote for him.

It is not known whether or not they will attend the caucus in the morning, but vote for caucus candidate for Senator in the joint Assembly at noon to-morrow. The situation for the day may be accurately and tersely summed up in the couplet: "Off again, on again; Gone again Finnigan."

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

It Is of a \$100 United States (Buffalo) Note—Treasury Department Describes It.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Treasury Department announces the detection of a new counterfeit ten dollar United States note (buffalo note), and describes it as follows:

"Series of 1901, check letter C. W. T. Vernon, register of the Treasury; Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States; portraits of Lewis and Clark. This counterfeit is of a photographic production on paper of excellent quality. There has been no attempt to color the serial number or large numeral on the face of the note. The back of the note is a reddish brown instead of green. This counterfeit should not deceive even the ordinarily careful handler of money."

Continuing, Mr. Beer said: "I am fully convinced that the injudicious legislation of the last few years—and even with the prospect of more to come—must soon be repealed. A reaction on sound lines of economic development must take place. I cannot divest myself of my old training as a lawyer. I believe, as a lawyer, that to the extent that the Interstate Commerce Commission is given power on its own initiative to make rates and thereby to control property which the nation does not own, it is a delegation of legislative power."

Albany Letter Carrier a Suicide.

ALBANY, March 30.—John E. Fazzakerley, for twenty years a letter carrier on the Albany Post Office, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the mouth. He died at the Albany Hospital. Fazzakerley was recently arrested by the post office authorities on a charge of using cancelled stamps. He was acquitted of the charge, but he shot himself in the head and he shot himself. He is survived by his wife and a son, who is Mayor McEwen's clerk.

Smokers Don't Patronize UNITED CIGAR STORES Out of Sentiment

WE are doing some advertising addressed to smokers who have never crossed the thresholds of United Cigar Stores. A good friend of ours says this is a tactical blunder. "Why tell all your competitors that you are going after their trade?" he writes. "Why not go after it quietly, as an army advances on the enemy under the cover of night?"

This is our answer—we know of no usage of good business which stops us from going in a straight-forward way to all the world with a claim on its attention.

Every smoker has to buy of some one—of another dealer if not in a United Cigar Store.

Necessarily to increase the volume of our business we must draw on the people who have yet to become familiar with our stores.

There is nothing unfair or detestable in this—nothing to be ashamed of, nothing that will not bear the light of day.

In a way our friend's allusion to an army is apt, for business in its essence is warfare.

It's not a conflict of arms, or a matching of force—it's a battle between quality, prices, service and, to a large extent, convenience.

Our fight is straight along these lines.

Nobody is going to spend his money with us just to encourage us or withhold it just to break us down.

We get what we get, we think, because the man who buys in a United Cigar Store receives most for his money.

This is the biggest kind of a claim.

Make us prove it.

Call us to the witness stand—to the counters of our own stores—to offer the necessary proof. Make us face you in open court and make us fish or cut bait.

If we fail the worst that has happened to you is to have satisfied yourself that in avoiding United Cigar Stores you have not lost a cent.

One of the strong proofs that you get most for your money in United Cigar Stores is our RICORO, Saratoga size, cigar.

The price is 3 for 20c—so many old friends, all over the country, say it is a top value for a bottom price that we earnestly recommend it to our new friends.



Largest Retailers of Cigars and Tobacco in the World Because We Serve the People Best

CALLS BIG STICK BOOMERANG.

George F. Beer Expects Better Times for the Railroads.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—George F. Beer, president of the Reading, who was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Traffic Club to-night, opened his address with a brief statement that as early as 1874 the railroads in this State and in many others were restricted by reasonable constitutional limitation prohibiting excessive increases of stock or indebtedness and forbidding discrimination in charges for transportation.

He said that legislation in this respect has gone forward and that "instead of merely correcting evils and devising remedies to prevent their repetition it seeks to take the management of the transportation companies out of the hands of their owners and to have Government clerks and officials determine policies and fix rates. We have now a series of laws so confusing that with the aid of the best legal talent in the country one is not able to determine just what the law is."

"No greater evil can befall a people than the uncertainty of the law," he continued. "Unintentional violation of it is followed by government persecution and prosecution, and the thing becomes intolerable."

"Just now there seems to be a system of Government spies watching the details of operation, and when there is slight unintentional violation of the law the railroads are proceeded against criminally."

Continuing, Mr. Beer said: "I am fully convinced that the injudicious legislation of the last few years—and even with the prospect of more to come—must soon be repealed. A reaction on sound lines of economic development must take place. I cannot divest myself of my old training as a lawyer. I believe, as a lawyer, that to the extent that the Interstate Commerce Commission is given power on its own initiative to make rates and thereby to control property which the nation does not own, it is a delegation of legislative power."

which—if it existed at all in Congress—cannot be delegated. The power will fall by its own excessive weight. The Interstate Commerce Commission, as a mere physical problem, cannot fix rates of transportation for the railroads of the United States."

He touched on the affairs of government and the united support which the superior judgment of the people of the nation has taught them to give to the system of government which our fathers gave us, and remarked: "In Australia boomerangs are made out of crooked sticks. In this country a 'big stick' may become a boomerang."

In conclusion, Mr. Beer said: "The demand of the hour is to stand steadfast in the maintenance of what we believe to be just and right, and to manage our property in due consideration for public interests, and to trust to the wisdom of the American people not to turn the management of the greatest system of transportation the world has ever seen over to the politicians and to the political organizations. Give to the winds your fears. Hope on, and be undimmed, and if song will cheer your drooping spirits, then sing:

"We'll stand the storm, it won't be long. We'll anchor by and by."

FELL SHORT OF THE MILLION.

Women's Jubilee Brought Out Promises of More Than \$800,000.

It was announced at the closing simultaneous sessions of the Woman's National Foreign Missionary Jubilee, which were held last night in Carnegie Hall, the Broadway Tabernacle, Calvary Baptist Church and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, that the hoped for million dollar fund had not been raised.

The pledges given in this city during the four days convention amounted in all to \$139,840.80, and those obtained at jubilee celebrations in other places \$789,900, making a total of \$929,740.80.

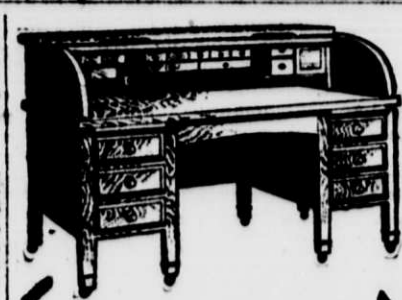
The loudest demonstration made by the audience during the meeting followed the reading of a resolution by Mrs. Rachel Lewis of Philadelphia urging the Government to refuse the silver service bearing an effigy of Brigham Young about to be presented by the State of Utah to the battleship of that name.

Other resolutions expressed sympathy with the W. C. T. U. movement, the international peace movement and the various measures contemplated in re-storation of the opium trade.

Mrs. Montgomery said that the development of unity among the churches was the most remarkable feature of the last fifty years in the religious world and it was very largely if not altogether, she added, a result of the missionary movement.

"It is not Christianity but Christianity that we are working for in India, Japan and China," she said. "Another thing that we owe to the missionary movement is the fact that throughout the Chinese Empire English has been made the official language of instruction in all the higher institutions of learning, in mathematics and science. This is directly due to American and English missionaries."

She told the women in conclusion that a great opportunity confronted America and she hoped it wouldn't be too small for the job. "We have the power," she said, "but have we the vision?"



Desks of All Kinds
Office and Library
Chairs and Tables,
Sectional Bookcases.
Filing Cabinets
in Wood and Steel
Prompt Service
Honest Prices
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
250-262 Broadway
Phone Franklin 3370

DIED.

BAKER.—On Thursday morning, after a brief illness, Mary A. Baker, mother of William F. Baker. Funeral services at her late residence, 165 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, April 1, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

BEATTY.—On Tuesday, March 28, 1911, at her residence, 16 East 74th st., Ninette Richard, wife of A. Chester Beatty. Funeral service at All Angels Church, West End av. and 51st st., on Friday, March 31, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

LARNED.—On Thursday, March 30, at his residence, Summit, N. J., William C. Larned, in his 80th year.

ROSS.—On Wednesday, March 29, 1911, at his residence, 43 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, William H. Ross. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, March 29, 1911, Mrs. Myrtle M. Van Buskirk of New York city.

WAGNER.—March 29, Kate Wagner. Services "This Funeral Church," 241 West 23d st. (F. E. CAMPBELL), Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. CHAPLAIN. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1234 Colton.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY INFORMATION of about my five children, Walter, B. Burgh, 15; Val, 12; John, 10; and Beatrice, 8, which were last day from my home by their grandmother, Amalia Findley, formerly Lott, on March 19, 1911, will be thankfully received and information will be suitably compensated. F. C. NORTON, 212 Mott av., Far Rockaway.

said, "but have we the vision?" President Wesley of Mount Holyoke College, president of Carnegie Hall, Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis at the Broadway Tabernacle, Mrs. J. A. Hatfield at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Kreschling at Calvary Baptist Church.

Mrs. William Butler, who is 81 years old and a pioneer missionary to India, spoke a few words of greeting at Carnegie Hall.

Man of 60 Sentenced to 30 Years.

MATIAS LANDING, N. J., March 30.—William H. Strong, 60 years old, a farmer, was to-night convicted of murder in the second degree in killing his wife and was sentenced by Justice Trenchard to thirty years in the State prison.